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residency that apply to the student under 34 CFR 668.7.

- (iv) The parent meets the requirements concerning defaults and overpayments that apply to the student in 34 CFR 668.7.
- (v) The parent complies with the requirements for submission of a Statement of Educational Purpose that apply to the student under 34 CFR part 668, except for the completion of a Statement of Selective Service Registration Status.
- (vi) The parent meets the requirements that apply to a student under paragraph (a)(1)(iv) of this section.

(vii)(A) The parent—

- (1) Does not have an adverse credit history;
- (2) Has an adverse credit history but has obtained an endorser who does not have an adverse credit history; or
- (3) Has an adverse credit history but documents to the satisfaction of the Secretary that extenuating circumstances exist.
- (B) For purposes of paragraph (b)(1)(vii)(A) of this section, an adverse credit history means that as of the date of the credit report, the applicant—
- (1) Is 90 or more days delinquent on any debt; or
- (2) Has been the subject of a default determination, bankruptcy discharge, foreclosure, repossession, tax lien, wage garnishment, or write-off of a debt under title IV of the Act during the five years preceding the date of the credit report.
- (C) For the purposes of (b)(1)(vii)(A) of this section, the Secretary does not consider the absence of a credit history as an adverse credit history and does not deny a Direct PLUS loan on that basis.
- (2) For purposes of paragraph (b)(1) of this section, a "parent" includes the individuals described in the definition of "parent" in 34 CFR 668.2 and the spouse of a parent who remarried, if that spouse's income and assets would have been taken into account when calculating a dependent student's expected family contribution.
- (c) Defaulted FFEL Program and Direct Loan borrowers. Except as noted in §685.215(d)(1)(ii)(F), in the case of a student or parent borrower who is cur-

rently in default on an FFEL Program or a Direct Loan Program Loan, the borrower shall make satisfactory repayment arrangements, as described in paragraph (2) of the definition of that term under §685.102(b), on the defaulted loan.

(d) Use of loan proceeds to replace expected family contribution. The amount of a Direct Unsubsidized Loan, a Direct PLUS Loan, a State-sponsored loan, or another non-Federal loan obtained for a loan period may be used to replace the expected family contribution for that loan period.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1087a et seq.)

[59 FR 61690, Dec. 1, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 61816, Dec. 1, 1995; 61 FR 29900, June 12, 1996]

§685.201 Obtaining a loan.

- (a) Application for a Direct Subsidized Loan or a Direct Unsubsidized Loan. (1) To obtain a Direct Subsidized Loan or a Direct Unsubsidized Loan, a student shall complete a Free Application for Federal Student Aid and submit it in accordance with instructions in the application.
- (2) If the student is eligible for a Direct Subsidized Loan or a Direct Unsubsidized Loan, the Secretary or the school in which the student is enrolled shall perform specific functions. Unless a school's agreement with the Secretary specifies otherwise, the school shall perform the following functions:
- (i) A school participating under school origination option 2 shall create a loan origination record, obtain a completed promissory note from the student, draw down funds, and disburse the funds.
- (ii) A school participating under school origination option 1 shall create a loan origination record, obtain a completed promissory note from the student, and transmit the record and promissory note to the Servicer. The Servicer initiates the drawdown of funds, and the school disburses the funds.
- (iii) If the student is attending a school participating under standard origination, the school shall create a loan origination record and transmit the record to the alternative originator, which prepares the promissory

note and sends it to the student and receives the completed promissory note from the student. The Servicer initiates the drawdown of funds, and the

school disburses the funds.

(b) Application for a Direct PLUS Loan. To obtain a Direct PLUS Loan, the parent shall complete the application and promissory note and submit it to the school at which the student is enrolled. The school shall complete its portion of the application and promissory note and submit it to the Servicer, which makes a determination as to whether the parent has an adverse credit history. Unless a school's agreement with the Secretary specifies otherwise, the school shall perform the following functions: A school participating under school origination option 2 shall draw down funds and disburse the funds. For a school participating under school origination option 1 or standard origination, the Servicer initiates the drawdown of funds, and the school disburses the funds.

(c) Application for a Direct Consolidation Loan. (1) To obtain a Direct Consolidation Loan, the applicant shall complete the application and promissory note and submit it to the Servicer. The application and promissory note set forth the terms and conditions of the Direct Consolidation Loan and inform the applicant how to contact the Servicer. The Servicer answers questions regarding the process of applying for a Direct Consolidation Loan and provides information about the terms and conditions of both Direct Consolidation Loans and the types of loans that may be consolidated.

(2) Once the applicant has submitted the completed application and promissory note to the Servicer, the Secretary makes the Direct Consolidation Loan under the procedures specified in §685.215.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1087a *et seq.*, 1091a) [59 FR 61690, Dec. 1, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 61794, Dec. 1, 1995]

§685.202 Charges for which Direct Loan Program borrowers are responsible.

(a) Interest—(1) Interest rate for Direct Subsidized Loans and Direct Unsubsidized Loans. (i) Loans first disbursed prior to July 1, 1995. For Direct Subsidized Loans and Direct Unsubsidized Loans during all periods, the interest rate during any twelve-month period beginning on July 1 and ending on June 30 is determined on the June 1 immediately preceding that period. The interest rate is equal to the bond equivalent rate of 91-day Treasury bills auctioned at the final auction held prior to that June 1 plus 3.1 percentage points, but does not exceed 8.25 percent.

- (ii) Loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 1995.
- (A) During the in-school, grace, and deferment periods. The interest rate during any twelve-month period beginning on July 1 and ending on June 30 is determined on the June 1 immediately preceding that period. The interest rate is equal to the bond equivalent rate of 91-day Treasury bills auctioned at the final auction held prior to that June 1 plus 2.5 percentage points, but does not exceed 8.25 percent.
- (B) During all other periods. The interest rate during any twelve-month period beginning on July 1 and ending on June 30 is determined on the June 1 immediately preceding that period. The interest rate is equal to the bond equivalent rate of 91-day Treasury bills auctioned at the final auction held prior to that June 1 plus 3.1 percentage points, but does not exceed 8.25 percent.
- (2) Interest rate for the Direct PLUS Loans. The interest rate on a Direct PLUS Loan during any twelve-month period beginning on July 1 and ending on June 30 is determined on the June 1 preceding that period. The interest rate is equal to the bond equivalent rate of 52-week Treasury bills auctioned at the final auction held prior to that June 1 plus 3.1 percentage points, but does not exceed 9 percent.
- (b) Capitalization. (1) The Secretary may add unpaid accrued interest to the borrower's unpaid principal balance. This increase in the principal balance of a loan is called "capitalization."
- (2) For a Direct Unsubsidized Loan or a Direct Unsubsidized Consolidation Loan that qualifies for a grace period, the Secretary capitalizes the unpaid interest that accrues on the loan when the borrower enters repayment.